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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

HOME RULE BILL.

THE IRISH SPLIT INTO THREE FACTIONS-LORD WOLVERTON'S RESIGNATION-IRISH SPEECHES-THE FINANCIAL ERROR-LINIATHGOW-THE CASE OF M. DE LESSEPS-ARBITRATION

-MR. BAYARD.

Copyright, 1893: By The Tribune Association, London, June 17.-There has been, in Mr. Gladstone's phrase, a flowing tide all this week, but it has been a stream of ill-luck to the Gladtakes will, I suppose, seem cruel to the good Gladstonian in America, where the idol is worshipped more devoutly than here, but facts are facts, and may as well, in the intervals of worship, It never was solid. The alliance with the Irish dwindled from 5,000 in 1886 to 700 in 1892, and is in some peril. The Irish themselves, hereto- you begin to have some notion how things are fore unequally divided into two sections, are going in the Lothians. now split into three. Mr. Sexton's resignation and what followed upon it have disclosed dissensions, suspected, indeed, before and now for the moment victorious.

one of Mr. Gladstone's most intimate personal and | tion of law. pelitical friends. But Lord Wolverton cannot stand Home Rule. Now he parts company with were found guilty and sentenced, that the verdict his chief for that and no other reason.

Unionist victory at Linlithgow, the first authentic the press. It is now said that the decision of House of Commons; the whole Nationalist party interval has changed. If this is not a calumny coting twice last evening against the Ministry, fol- upon the administration of justice in France, ju and Welsh Radicals, exceeding the Irish them- ignorant alike of the law and the facts, and selves in number; and the dividing of the Glad- swayed by passion or prejudice. Beyond doubt stonian party exactly in twain, ninety-five British there was at the bottom of the Panama scandal Gladstonians following Mr. Gladstone and ninety- of last winter a political conspiracy. Beyond five British Gladstonians following Mr. Sexton. doubt that conspiracy failed. The fraud, the These and the finance blunder, which I will refer embezzlement, the corruption of public officers, to later, are the bare facts of this week's flowing the corruption of the press, the deliberate deceit

Irish secession, would be thought more alarming be robbed-what matters all this, now that the value the Irish themselves attach to their own and the Anti-Parnellites in opposition to Mr. protest against any more concessions to the be whitewashed and hero-worshipped. Unionists, and against "unjustifiable encroachments" on the Irish Government. Mr. Sexton suid the conduct of Mr. Gladstone was "folly," that he was "incurring the fatal danger of alienating the people of Ireland from the bill," for Unionist votes.

triumph over Mr. Healy, and shows it too plainly. The Irish Nationalists when united are Mr. Gladstone's masters. If they quarrel publicly among themselves they may lose their present ascendency, both over Mr. Gladstone and over Parliament The Anti-Parnellites are, it appears, about equally divided. The followers of Mr. Healy outvote the followers of Mr. Sexton one day, and the next day the followers of Mr. Sexton outvote the followers of Mr. Healy. The quarrel between the two related nominally to the control of "The Freeman" Journal." It is really a struggle for leadership. and it is certain the last word has not been heard from Mr. Healy. If they will not keep the peace. Home Rule is wrecked. An Irish faction fight in the House of Commons is not exactly the sort of an exhibition to convince the English people that the government of Ireland ought to be intrusted to either of these factions.

Most mortifying of all these calamities of the week, at least to Mr. Gladstone, has been the discovery, due to Mr. Chamberlain's persistence, of a gross error in the financial calculations which the finance clauses of his Home Rule bill have been founded. He had figured out an Irish surplus of £500,000. It is now admitted that the Irish contribution to the spirit duty, on which this surplus depended, had been overstated by £364,649, so that more than three-fifths of his imaginary surplus vanishes at once. The whole scheme must be recast, and Mr. Gladstone, who meets even this catastrophe with smiling face and jaunty manner, promises that the new scheme shall be forthcoming speedily. No doubt. He can do anything with figures. But we have lately been informed that Mr. Sexton also is a considerable financier, and Mr. Sexton, with his colleagues unanimously backing him on this point, is resolved that Ireland shall have better money terms than have yet been offered her She may get them, on paper; but there, in the background, silent but watchful, is the somewhat perplexed and angry figure of the British taxpayer, and with him Mr. Gladstone knows he has in the long run to reckon.

The progress of the Home Rule bill in Committee, which for a moment seemed to quicken, has again slowed down. The dreaded and long debated clause three is out of the way, but it soon became evident that questions not less important were raised by clause four, and could not summarily disposed of, as the Radicals wish, by the guillotine. That is the name which the Radicals, their minds saturated with memories of the French Revolution, now give to the closure. Banking, insurance, the law of divorce, the cencussed in clause three. The establishment and endowment of religion came up first in clause four, and then political disabilities, education, judicial office, bills of attainder, and the meaning of the words "due process of law." All these are high matters, not to be dealt with summarily, even

by the guillotine. The American Constitution has been much talked about, being sometimes alleged in defence of Ministerial proposals, and at other times scouted by these same Ministers, especially by Mr. Bryce, as of no authority or application. Mr. Gladstone is of opinion that the American Constitution, like everything else, is excellent so far as it serves his present purpose, and mere printed paper when it does not. His majorities during the week have, as a rule, been well under forty, and netimes under thirty. He is, perhaps, the Minister and the only Gladstonian who still thinks the Home Rule bill may be got through Committee

It is probable that Disestablishment had as much to do with the Linlithgow election as flome

for its life. "You have no idea," said a friend as hateful to these gentlemen as Protection. A BOLD BUT POLITE THIEF. MARTIAL LAW AT TONA WANDA. HOPE FOR THE ARMY BILL. who has been down there during this contest, "you have no idea what electioneering means till THE FLOOD-TIDE OF ILL LUCK TO THE you have heard the Scotch pursons on the stump. They consign each other to perdition with a freedom unknown to England." It may be assumed that ecclesiastical zeal played a great part in Linlithgow, but it seems to follow that it may also play a part in other Scotch constituencies, and in Midlothian. Linlithgow is Westlothian, so that the two districts are neighbots, and the belief down there is that Midlothian is perfectly ready to follow the example of Westlothian and return a Unionist when it gets a chance. That is a possibility which th mind of the most disinterested observer can on "

contemplate with horror. The best comment on Gladstonian prospects in the Lothians is supplied by the figures. stonians. To recount their misfortunes and mis- Liberal majority in 1885, before the Liberal part; rent asunder by Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Home Rule, was 2,195. In 1886, after the conversion, it fell to 733. In 1892 it went down the east, and the yachts made a pretty picture as they to 161. This week it has disappeared, and a started off with their huge mainsails bellying to the he looked in the face. The solid majority of Unionist comes in by 169. Couple with that first | wi d. forty is no longer forty, and no longer solid. the other fact that Mr. Gladstone's majority rate and again showed that the Americans will find in

The partisans of M. Charles de Lesseps-he still The partisans of M. Charles de la sentence by wa has partisans—hail the reversal of his sentence by wa avowed, open and probably irreconcilable. Mr. the Court of Cassation as if it were a vindication Morrogh's resignation of his seat for Southeast It is, of course, nothing of the kind. It proceeds Cork is a sufficiently significant commentary upon strictly upon technical grounds. The prosecution w the matter. Mr. Morrogh is a Healyste, and he goes off diamond hunting in South Africa because statute of limitations upon criminal proceedin s the Mr. Healy has been beaten, and Mr. Sexton is allows but three years, instead of twenty, as a England. The prosecuting authorities thought Lord Wolverton's resignation of his post as lord- they had brought M. de Lesseps and his confeder in-waiting is less important, but is important. He ates within the law, because within the prescribed is one of the thirty or forty peers who are Mr. three years a judicial inquiry into their embezzle. Gladstone's. He held office under Mr. Gladstone. ments had been instituted. Two courts sustained He is partner in one of the great banking houses | this view. A third court has overruled them, and | Spit. of the City of London, where Mr. Gladstone's ex- the condemnation is annulled. The guilt or inperiments upon the Constitution of this coun- nocence of the accused was not in question before try are watched with dismay. His father was this third court, which considered solely the ques-

It was said when M de Lesseps and the rest and the severity of the sentence were alike in-On the top of all these calamities comes the fluenced by the state of public opinion, and by voice from the country for some time past. On the highest court of law in France has been top of that comes a fresh Irish mutiny in the given in deference to public opinion, which in the red both times by a band of English, Scotch | tice seems to depend on the voice of a multitude by which an immense sum of money was obtained The Irish speeches, which accompanied the from the French people who could least afford to than the vote if anybody ever knew precisely incidents can no longer be used to upset a Minwhat value to attach to Irish speeches, or what sitry or to undermine a form of government? words. But a coalition between the Parnellites | change of French opinion is due, and by which, as the French themselves say, the guilty go free Gladstone-and it is the second coalition-must M. de Lesseps is held to have served out the mean something. Mr. Clancy said it meant a lesser sentence for corruption, and he is now to

the House of Commons last night on the initiative of the well-worn Secretary of the Peace Society Mr. Cremer. It is Mr. Cremer's belief that he that the policy of concession was a policy of is to lead the nations of the world, and especially unaccountable fatuity." Again were the Min- England and America, along the flowery is the of istry indebted to their Unionist opponents for peace; but the nations of the world have not as a majority. Twice last evening they would have yet shown a great anxiety to be personally e. a been left in a minority of nearly two hundred, but ducted by this amiable enthusiast. The importance, so far as it has any importance, of last Mr. Sexton no doubt is over-elated by his night's discussion, lies in the intervention of Mr. Gladstone. He took the question out of Cremer's hands. Mr. Cremer, indeed, had not mastered the elementary facts. His emotions had overpowered his mind, and led him to assume that Congress had authorized the President to conclude treaties of arbitration, and that England ought to begin negotiations to that end.

Mr. Gladstone, who can see facts when they are not inconvenient to him, set Mr. Cremer right on this point. He gently put aside Mr. Cremer's resolution, which did not express the facts, and substituted one of his own, which did. It further, and expressed a hope that if the President chose to begin negotiations, Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready co-operation Then he pointed out that President Harrison had shown no particular alacrity in promoting nego tiations, and that, in fact, nothing had been done The usual academic dissertations followed. All dissertations on this subject are aca demic. The House, which adopted Gladstone's resolution without a division, understood that he meant to throw a little judicious cold water on the fiery apostle of arbitration, and to pledge neither himself nor the House to any thing whatever.

Mr. Gladstone's friendship for America and for arbitration are about equally academic. He took care to remind the House that out of fourte: arbitrations in which England had been concerne all but three had gone against her. His confidence in a treaty of arbitration with America is expressed in the formula that he does not think it beyond reasonable hope that under favorable circumstances such a treaty might be concluded Mr. Harrison's view is the one which is genera here; universal, I should say, if you leave out fanatics of the Cremer type. There are subjects on which two nations will agree to arbitrate There are others on which they will not. If w concluded a general treaty of arbitration with England to-morrow, the first gust of deep passion or national pride would tear it to shreds.

The London press takes little note of Mr. Bayard's coming, or of the fact that he comes a Ambaesador. They cannot unburden their mindof the memory that he was Mr. Cleveland's Sec retary of State when Mr. Cleveland sent Lord Sackville his passports, with what the British still think ill-mannered abruptness. They hold Mr. Bayard, in fact, responsible for that transaction, and for that, among other reasons, they omit the flourish of editorial trumpets which on such occasions is not unusual. The new Ambas sador is nevertheless welcomed cordially by those who know him, or who have followed a career which has been marked by fidelity to the traditions of honesty and simplicity that once typitics the politics and even the politicians of America.

Mr. Bayard's reception by the municipal authorities of Southampton is supposed to have helped on the Americanization of that port. The agents of the American Line and the Mayor work in harmony to the same end, and miss no oppor-tunity of advertising their new enterprises. Mr. Bayard made an excellent speech and came on to London, where he was allowed to arrive without

oratory or demonstration of any kind. London was informed not long after that the new American Ambassador had accepted an invitation to dine with the Cobden Club. If he had taken time to consider that invitation and to find out the real position of the Cobden Club, he would, I imagine, have declined their proposal. The club has long since fallen into disrepute and derision. It represents a dogma which, in the particular form cherished by this club, is in decay. Its more eminent members have left the club alone. Its annual dinner bers have left the club alone. Its annual dinner is not even annual, and when it occurs attracts is not even annual, and when it occurs attracts is not even annual, and when it occurs attracts will meet for the first time, according to report, little attention. Its hostilify to America and the little attention. The form of Free American policy is notorious. The form of Free American policy is notorious. The form of Free American policy is notorious attracts will meet for the first time, according to report, lit is sold that Mrs. Davis has been touched and places of a certain kind expressions which Mrs. Grant has made with reference to the recent annual dinner is not even annual, and when it occurs attracts will meet for the first time, according to report, lit is sold that Mrs. Davis has been touched and places of a certain kind will meet for the first time, according to report, lit is sold that Mrs. Davis has been touched and places of a certain kind will meet for the first time, according to report, lit is sold that Mrs. Davis has been touched and places of a certain kind expressions which Mrs. Grant has made with reference to the recent annual, and the little attention. The form of Free American policy is notorious. The form of Free American policy is notorious. The form of Free American policy is notorious. The form of Free American policy is notorious.

Why should an American ambassador lend his name and influence to an anti-American associa-That is what Mr. Bayard is doing. We all | COTTAGERS ROBBED BY A MAN WHO CAME respet him and his motives, but some of us must regret to see him begin his career with a mistake

DECLINES THE HAWAHAN MISSION.

CONSUL GENERAL CRITTENDEN PREFERS HIS PRESENT POST AT THE MEXICAN CAPITAL City of Mexico, June 17 .- Thomas T. Crittenden the United States Consul-General here, has declined the post of Minister to Hawaii.

THE VALKYRIE AGAIN IN THE LEAD. SHE WINS THE FIRST ROUND OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON'S REGATTA OFF THE

ISLE OF WIGHT. London, June 17 .- The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held to day over the usual course off the Isle of Wight. There was a good breeze from her a dangerous competitor for the America's Cap. B des the Valkyrie, the Britannia, the Prince of dinder her pillow and drew her revolver. The

the Callinia, owned by Mr. Donaldson, and the Iverna, owned by J. Jameson, salled in the race.

The leading yachts flushed the first round, which was to the castward, in the following order, their office I flushing time being appended: Valkyrie, 4:42 50; Britannia, 4:48:39; Satonita, 4:59:50; Britannia, 4:48:39; Satonita, 4:59:50; Britannia, 4:58:39; Satonita, 4:59:50; Britannia, 4:58:39; Satonita, 4:59:50; Britannia, 4:58:39; Satonita, 4:58:50; Britannia, 4:58:39; Satonita, 4:58:50; Britannia, 4:58:50; Britannia, 4:58:50; Britannia, 4:58:50; Britannia, 4:58:50; Britannia, 5:58:58:58; Britannia, 5:58:58; Britannia, 5:5

time the Varuna was in the lead, but she carried her main hallfard block, and this precluded from any chance of winning.

The Callina was the first to cross-bout the

AT ODDS OVER PRINCESS MAY. THE PRINCESS OF WALES UPBRAIDS THE QUEEN FOR ARRANGING THE MATCH FOR THE

completely absorbed at present in the quarrel be tween the Queen and the Princess of Wales over the matriage of the Duke of Work. When the match was definitely arranging the match without position, though she declined to promise to attend the the match, will give the Duchess of Feek, the matcher of the crides, the temporary occupancy of a part of Bucking ann Falace before the date of the wedding, and a parce in the royal carriage while driving to the Chapel Royal to attend the cerement.

The Queen has decided that the bridesmaids shall be ten of her grandchildren, drawn from the families of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of Albany. The bridesmaids will wear greans olord satin.

FOR THE PROPOSED PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE. London, June 17 .- At a meeting of English church men held in Westminster Abbey triday a committee was formed to take a fund in England for the pro-posed Philips Brooks house at Harvard University.

KANSAS CITY FIREMEN ADMIRED IN LONDON. Lordon, June 17.—The International Firemen's Tourrament at Arricultural Hall, Islington, closed

DR. VON ROTTENBURG AND HIS BRIDE AT HOME. Berin, June 17.-Dr. von Bottenburg and his wife, taughter of William Walter Phelps, ex Ministe to Germany, have returned to berlin, and have taken a residence on the Neue Wilhelmestrasse. They

ie New York thentrical manager. The structure st completed, and it is Mr. Duly's intention to of firme of the decorations employed a number intended for the use of Miss Ada Relians. The it these men were non-unionists excited the he unionists employed about the theatre, and ed. The non-union men were not discharged.

GEN. HA. CISON RETURNS HOME.

Indianapolis, June 17 (Special). Ex-President Har-

WO DS OF PRACTIFOR THE GREAT FAIR-THE \* EX-PR SIDENT'S PLANS.

ison, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. McKee and son arrived home to m bt from Chicago, where they visited the World's P. r. General Harrison said to night that purpose of avoiding all speechmaking and receptions, but he was frequently recognized and like passage docked by crowds who wanted to shake hands with to meet the people. He was glad to hear, he said, that the railroads are to give lower rates to the Pair, and he thinks the receipts will more than pay are not well based, and if there are instances it is due to the lack of acquaintance with the city. speaking of his plans for the summer, the ex-Prestdent said he would go hext week to Chicago again for a day, when the Pullman monument in memory of the massacre of Fort Dearborn is to be unveiled, if will spend July and August at his cottage at Cape May, resting in part and in part preparing for his law lectures at Stanford University. He will teturn about september 1 to open his boats for the Grand Army Encampment, when ex Secretary Nobie and General Rusk will be among his guests.

Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, arrived in this his home, and that he had come on he political

fraternity, "snap or anti-snap." It would be some considerable time, he thought, before any more of the important offices would be filled. He will go back to Washington to-day or to-morrow. TWO DAMAGED ROATS FLOATED.

hull is badly damaged.

The ferryboat F. P. James which struck a rock and sunk off Berrian's Island, yesterday, has been floated and taken to the dry dock at Greenpoint.

The steamboat City of Richmond which ran on

the rocks at Sands Point on Thursday morning has

MRS. GRANT AND MRS. DAVIS MAY MEET. Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winele Davis, will go to Cranston's, at West Point, next week to spend the summer. Mrs. U. S. Grant b

AND WENT IN A CARRIAGE.

MRS. DUDLEY FIELD'S STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR IN HER ROOM-MRS. SWAN'S AD-VENTURE WITH A MASKED ROBBER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Stockbridge, Mass., June 17.—Two burglaries perpetrated last night have put Stockbridge in a fever of excitement to-day. The David Dudley Field house on East Main-st., and the Parker cottage on Main-st., occupied by Mrs. Swan, of New-York, were both entered. Mrs. Swan and her friend, Miss Stetson, were alone in the house. Soon after midnight Mrs. Swan was awakened by a light, and found a man standing in the room. He had a revolver in one hand and a lamp in the other; his face from his eyes down was covered with a mask; his feet were wrapped in towels to deren the sound of walking. He was tall and stout, had black hair, was dressed in dark clothes burglar politely told her that unless she dropped a, owned by Mr. Donaldson, and the Iverna. it he would be compelled to use his own wea-She put her revolver down and he took As he was about to leave the room, Mrs. Swan called him back and said she wanted to talk with him. He returned and conversed with her for a few minutes, during which she took a

good look at him as far as his mask would per revolver, \$25 in money and a diamond ring valned at about \$500. Mrs. Swan and Miss Stetsor were perfectly cool through the trying experience They watched the man leave the house, enter a earriage which was in waiting and drive quickly The house is connected with a burglar alarm, which is supposed to make noise enough to arouse the village. The women started it and kept it running all night, but there was no response. It was found that the burglar had entered by foreing a window in the kitchen. At David Dudley Field's house Mrs. Laura

B. Field, wife of Mr. Field's son Dudley, was awakened about I o'clock by some one reach ng under her pillow, where she kept her watch. The room was dark, and she could not see plainly, but discerned the figure of a man, plenty She seized hold of him, saying that he must not take her watch. He tried to throw her off, but did not succeed until he had dragged her out into the hall, when her cries aroused the butler. The burglar did her no great injury. but she was much exhausted from the fright rushed out, got into a curriage, which was waiting for him in the street, and drove rapidly away. An investigation showed that he had entered by forcing a window in the kitchen. He left a candle burning downstairs. The watch he secured was a valuable gold one, studded

When the fact of these burglaries became known this morning the town authorities offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the burglars, and Mrs. Field offered \$100 for the return of The father of Mrs. Swin, Mr. Butler, has offered an additional reward of \$500. Everybody is thoroughly roused about the matter, and undoubtedly some steps will be at once taken to secure proper police protection here.

HT THREW HIMSELF UNDER THE TRAIN.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN IN THE YARD NORTH OF THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

A desperate man, whose name and troubles were committed suicide last evening by throwing himself down on one of the tracks in the railroad The tournament was a great success from yard north of the Grand Central Station and per a. The team from Kansas City, under Chief mitting the wheels of an incoming train to cut of

covered with a plaster.

Guy Van Noy, of No. 1,308 Third ave., who is employed as a switchman in the railroad yard, saw the man standing at the Forty-dxth-st, gate a few minutes after 6 p.m., and noticed that he had a baggard and despondent look. A Harlem train from White Plains emerged from the funnel at 6:15 p. m A S IKE IN MR. DALYS LONDON THEATRE. Fittieth st, to take the fixing switch at Forty-sixth-st ton, June 17.-A rather lively affair occurred The man at the gate had been waiting for such a state theatre built in this city for Augustin chance, apparently, for he ran forward into the yard is the locomotive passed the switch and threw him elf down on the track over which the cars of the

train must pass to the station.

Van Noy shouted at the man, but could not reach him in time to drag him off the track before cars passed the switch. He saw the man by his head over one of the rails in such a position that the wheels of the train would be sure to pass over his tiso saw the man and tried to stop the cars, but could not signal to the other brakemen behind him, and the cars ran along the track until the baggage car had passed over the man. The man's neck was evered by the wheels on one side of the car. Hi body was taken out from under the car behind the baggage car, and was carried to the police static the ba-ement of the Grand Central station before the cars were drawn into the station by a yard locomotive, but a number of the passengers on the train saw the headless corpse carried away.

In the pockets of the man's clothing nothing wafound except a key which had belonged to a value, it was believed that the man had been an outform patient at one of the hospitals, and that he was nomeless and destine. His body was sent to the Morgon to await possible identification.

A BANK PRESIDENT PLEADS GUILTY.

Omaha, Neb., June 17.-Charles W. Mosher, presient of the wrocked Capital National Bank of Lincoln appeared today in the Federal Court and pleaded gally to falsifying the books of the bank. At the equest of the presecuting attorney, Judge Dun'ts deferred sentencing the prisoner until application could he made to the proper authorities to have Mosher confined in the state pentienthary at Lincoln insies of being sentenced to sloux Falls, the Federal price for this district.

THREE OF A NOTED BAND OF OUTLAWS CAUGHT. Denison, Tex., June 17.-Three of the Starr gang of outlaws were captured in the Creek Nation yes erday by a posse, while nursing one of their wounded

Little Rock, June 17.-It was reported here has eight that Henry Storr, the noted bank robber and eader of the Starr gang, had been shot in Indian Territory, but the report has not be

SMALL RETURN FOR BLOWING OPEN A SAFE. A burglary was committed at Haverstraw yesterday it Ira J. Hunter's store. The burglars inserted a drill through the door and pushed off the hasp. Then they drilled a hole in the large safe blowing one of the doors entirely off and partly demolishing the other. The thieves obtained some papers and \$42 in money. C. S. sloat, who lives over the store, \$42 in money. C. S. Stat, who lives over the store, heard the explesion, dressed and ran downstairs to the store. He found a book of receipts on fire, which he extinguished, then he went to the house of Foliceman Call, one block away, and called him. While he was there he saw a man come out of the tasement of the Episcopal Church, across the street. Mr. Stoat ran toward him, and the man ran to the rear and jumping over a fonce disappeared. Mr. Hunter's store immediately adjoins the People's Bank, and it is believed that the object of the burglary was to effect an entrance to the bank, but that the men were deterred by hearing the night watch and walking about in that it stitution.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the University of the States, is at the Victoria Hotel. His wife makes her States, is at the Victoria Hotel. His wife makes her home there during the winter. The Ambassador and Baroness Fava will spend most of the summer at Stamford, this State. They will go to Newport at Stamford, this State. They will go to Newport of the same of the plantation of J. B. Gottreau. and Baroness Fava will spend most of the summer at Stamford, this State. They will go to Newport late in the summer.

THE VILLAGE GUARDED BY SOLDIERS.

TROUBLE FEARED WHEN THE MILITIA IS WITH-DRAWN-MORE TROOPS ORDERED

FROM BUFFALO.

Tonawande, N. Y., June 17.-This village is now nder martial law. At 2 o'clock this afternoon President George W. Stanley Issued a proclamation calling everybody to abstain from violence, and de claring the village under martial law. The issuance of the proclamation created considerable excitement

"I believe this is the very best thing I could do," said Mr. Stanley this afternoon. "With martial law declared the soldiers are free to do their duty, and I have been asked by the leading residents of the town to do this. I do not want a repetition of the Broderick case, and while the militia are here I want the lumber shovers to understand that the soldiers are not here for fun, but to do the work they were

Asked to tell what he thought the outcome of the present trouble would be, President Stanley said: "As soon as these barges in port are unloaded I think so far have not been complete enough to render lumbermen will get together and reorganize. If they decide they cannot get their boats unloaded, they will agree to close down for the senson. If the union men had not interfered yesterday's trouble would have been avoided. They filled these Polacks full of beer and then told them we were rabbing them. At one and then told them we were robbing them. At one time I thought the six men in smith, Fassett & Company's office would be killed."

How long will the troops remain here?" he was "I have not the slightest idea. I imagine they'll be here for a week at least. The minute they are taken off there will be trouble. These union men know we will never recognize their union, and they are getting desperate and ugly, and when they know the soldiers are not ready to suppress them, they will do something that will shock this end of the State. I don't wish to put the county to any more expense than is absolutely necessary, but I am going to se that there is no violence."

The lumbermen held a secret meeting this afternoon, at which it was decided to continue the fight. The union lumber shovers are jubilant over the out-look and believe they will eventually worry the dealers

into complying with their amended demands.

Agents of the Lumbermen's Exchange have been dis-Agents of the Lumbermen's Exchange have been dispatched to New-York, Thiladelphia, Fittsburg and Boston to collect laborers to take the strikers' places, and it is expected that they will return Sanday with blenty of non-union labor, which the militars will protect. There is a total suspension of business here at present. Fifty men, who were brought down from fundalo, were laid off at noon, and the imbermen are discussing plaus to carry on their work next week. No boats were unloaded to-day. A large fleet of lumber carriers is bound for here and there will be a big blockade of vessels if the lumbermen do not successed in hiring a large force within a few days.

The 20th Separate Company of Tonawanda and the s2d Company of Niagara Falls guarded the Island all night and did picket duty to-day. Colonel Welch, of the 65th Regiment of Buffalo, is in commant of the troops.

ops.
The 1st Battalion of the 65th Regiment has been level to come here. Colonel Weich informed Gen-

ONE MAN KILLED AT CONEY ISLAND.

MANY HOUSES BURNED AND PROPLE INJURED-LOSS ABOUT #50,000.

A flerce fire, fanned by a stiff northeast wind, destroyed a block of flimsy hotels, summer gardens terday morning. One man was killed, several were laze had its origin on the top floor of a bakery establishment where employes were accustomed to They doubtless dropped a lighted match or the sparks from their pipes into a heap of rubbish. The man who was killed was John Madden, a fire man and ex-policeman. He was on top of the buildings when the roof fell in. His body was not taken from the rains until several hours after the who were injured were Police Justice Sutherland, John W. Murphy, Alfred Girad and Francis Livingstone. Socialists will gain in the Reichstag the fact

alarm was sent in at 2:15 o'click, and the whole Coney Island Fire Department went to the Had it not been for the gallant work of the Falsee. The fire was under control at 4 o'clock, and at 6 it was out. The flames first destroyed the bakery of I. Frischman, then the Marton Hotel, owned by Mrs. J. C. Meyers. The shep of sachetti, the toilor, was the next to go, and then the following places were destroyed: Gottleb's drygosks store. Edwarf kinn's Empire Hotel and concert hall. Andrew Holzer's Engire Hotel and concert hall. Andrew Holzer's Engire Hotel and concert hall. Andrew Holzer's Hulle Hotel and concert hall. Andrew Holzer's Hulle Hotel, kept by B. J. Walton, was slightly damaged. There was little insurance on the property destroyed, as the insurance companies have taken few large risks since the big fire there last spring.

HEAVY SURF ON THE NEW JERSEY SHORE.

Long Branch, N. J., June 17,-An unusually heavy erday afternoon, causing considerable damage to th at this place has withstood the terrific pounding of ore is at the foot of Chelsea ave. The heavy surf as already eaten away about five feet of the Ocean Driveway, and further damage is looked for at the next high tide. This part of the Ocean Driveway is next high tide. This part of the Ocean Driveway is the only portion of the thoroughfare from the West End Hotel to the Iron Flor that is not protected by bulkhends. The dilariblated ocean flor is being badly twisted by the strong breakers.

The heavy surf is causing damage to the beach at Normandie by the Sea, almost directly in front of the Normandie Hotel.

Camden, N. J., June 17.—Washouts on the sensher roads have delayed all trains. The Five Mile Beach road is not running any trains to-day. On the Maurice River road no trains were run until noon.

Toledo, Ohio, June 17 .- At Paulding, Ohio, yester lay, John Caro, Street Commissioner, was instantly killed, and W. R Crawford fatally injured by lightning. Much damage is reported to have been done all through Paulding County to growing crops and fruit

Laredo, Texas, June 17.-A heavy storm struck Laredo, Texas, June 17.—A heavy storm struck Laredo yesterday. It was almost a genuine tornado, being about 200 yards wide, and skirting the north west part of the city. The roofs of some houses on the time of the international and Great Northern Railroad tracks, about two miles out of the city proper, were blown away and great trees uprooted. A treight car was blown about sixty feet out on the trairie. The Laredo cotton gin and mill and twe large sheds in the humber yard of G. Felfer & Co. were unroofed. The gale then struck the Laredo seminary, blowing down a windmill, and from there it struck the Mexican side of the river, and small frame buildings were demelished. No lives were lost.

CLAASSEN'S CASE TO BE REOPENED.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 17.-It is said the case teneral Peter J. Claussen, the New-York banker re ponsible for the failure of the Sixth Avenue Bank that city, is to be reopened, with the consent of Attorney-General Olney. Claassen was sentence o six years' imprisonment in Morch, 1891, and hasince been an lumate of the Eric County Penitentiary As a result of the commutation of his sentence President Harrison, his regular term would expire March, 1894. The penitentiary physicians, Dr. C. Grant and Dr. Herman Mynter, have pronound the prisoner a very sick man. For months he heen an occupant of the hospital, and it is probable effort now making will result in a pardon.

LIBERTY S BELL TO BE CAST ON THURSDAY.

Troy, N. Y., June 17 .- The casting of the great Liberty Bell, postponed on account of accident, will take place at the Meneely foundry, in this city, next Thursday, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution and State officers.

PRAGILE LEVEES IN LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans, June 17.-News of what may prov Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United | to be the most serious crevasse of the season on Bayou

ALL DEPENDS ON THE SECOND BALLOTS, OF

WHICH ABOUT 200 WILL BE NEEDED. MEMBERS-ELECT FAVORING THE BILL, 83; OF

POSING IT. 85: WITH THIRTY DIS-TRICTS TO HEAR FROM-COL-LAPSE OF THE RICHTER

PARTY.

Berlin, June 17 .- The returns have almost ceased coming in, although reports from thirty districts are still lacking. At 12 o'clock midnight the Army bill parties and groups have eighty-three seats; the opposition parties, eightyfive. All depends upon the second ballots. The Government has decided to exert all its influence to induce all the factions favorable to the bill to unite against the Richterists, Social Demo-crats and Clericals in the bye-elections, which will be held about one week from to-morrow. Second ballots will be necessary, it is estimated in almost 200 districts. The returns received possible accurate predictions of the result. Of the thirty-nine districts from which all the figures bearing on the second ballot have been received, it appears certain that the Clericals will win twenty-five; the Social Democrats two; the National Liberals, Conservatives and Agrarians six, and the Particularists, one. The Radicul Unionists are expected to gain several more seats.

Reports from all parts of the Empire continue to give evidence of the collapse of Eugen Rienter's Radical party. The South German Democrats, with whom the Richterists joined hands at the opening of the campaign to fight more effectively against the Army bill at the polls, have secured five seats, one of them won from the National Liberals, and are likely to enter the next Reichstag with their delegation increased from ten to fourteen or fifteen. Not a dispatch has been received to indicate that the Richterists have carried a constituency on the first ballot, This failure is due partly to the fact that the Radicals who deserted Richter to make a Government campaign under the banner of the Radical Union were the cream of the old party. Excepting Virchow, hardly a conspicuous Deputy stood by Richter after the dissolution of the Reichstag. Rickert, Broemel, Hinze, Barth, Editor of the "Nation": Siemens and Haenel deserted at once to the Government. The dissidents are known to have elected two Deputies and to have the best chances of electing seven or eight more on the second ballot. The Richterists, who constituted two-thirds of the Parliamentary party of sixty-seven, will bring probably few more than twenty members into the next Reichstag. This state of affairs is distinctly favorable to the Government, as the loss of the Radical Opposition is expected more than to counterbalance the gains of the Social Democratic opposition.

An analysis of the reballots shows that the Social Democrats and National Liberals will figure chiefly in them, with the Richterists and Centrists a long way behind. The defeat of the Richterists appears to be irretrievable. Their organs admit the crushing character of the disaster, but the Ferlin "Freisinnige Zeitung" finds comfort in predicting that the ultimate poll of the party combined with the Volkspartei, Centrists and Socialists will form an overwhelming plebiscite against the Army bill and the Huene compromise It is certain that if the plebiscite were to decide the fate of the Government the enormous Socialist vote already cast would determine that. But the Army bill will depend upon final party combinations, regarding which it is still hazardous to attempt to form any definitive conclusion. Here Richter himself says it is doubtful whether a majority against the bill can yet be inferred from the ascertained results.

In calculating what accession of strength the must be remembered that the whole force of the party has always hitherto been polled on the first ballot, whereas other parties, through anti-Socialist coalitions, show the greatest strength on reballot. It was thus in 1890, when the Freisinnige party won in all thirty-five of the reballots between them and the Socialists. About eighty Socialists will stand in the coming reballots, and it is a rational estimate to credit them with securing twenty-six more seats. Before the elections Herr Vollmar, one of the sanest heads of the party, predicted that fifty of his colleagues would appear in the new Reichstag. What ought to concern the Government quite as much as the increase of the Socialists in Parliament is the development of Socialism throughout the country.

The Anti-Semites are now believed to be likely to secure twelve seats. Allwardt and Boeckel the most blatant members of the last Parliamentary group, have already been returned. The aggregate vote of the Anti-Semites has increased amazingly since 1890. The National Liberals, according to the reports received up to 6 o'cloc's this morning, are likely to return to Berlin with approximately their old delegation of forty.

The Opposition Clericals under Dr. Lieber have retained virtually all their old constituencies, so far as can be ascertained. The Government Clerical-Agrarian movement under Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst and Freiherr von Huene has shown no

are coming out better than it was expected they would, both having to fight many reballots against the Socialists. These two parties must rely upon co-operation in order to defeat their common enemy. The National Liberals have the best chance in the rich manufacturing districts like Flberfeld, Barmen, Mannheim, Darmstadt and Bochum, where they succeeded in pulling their candidates through to a reballot.

In general the advantages gained by the Gov. ernment are to be found in the prospect that some ten Radical Unionists who voted against the Army bill, and who now favor it, have good prospects of sitting in the next Reichstag, and that the Anti-Semitic representation partially favorable to the Government, bids fair to be greatly increased. If the National Liberals, Free Conservatives and Conservatives make a binding cartel in all close districts, they will be able to rally fully 175 votes for the Government at the opening of the Reichstag. Both Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Eulenburg, Prussian Minister President, have been roused from their apathy, and will set the bureaucratic machinery of the Government in operation to this end

Chancellor von Caprivi held conferences with the Emperor on Thursday and again last evening, reporting the character of the returns.

It is rather significant that the semi-official organs to-day recur to suggestions as to how to curb the popular vote. Regarding the Centrists, the recent schisms do not appear likely seriously to affect their strength. The party may lose fifteen seats and still remain the most solid group in the House. If after the reballot the Centrists in favor of the bill appear fifteen strong, it will not greatly affect the fighting power of the main section of the party.

The Socialist leaders purposed issuing minute instructions as to how the members of the party should vote on the reballot, but decided to-day that broad moral principles alone should guide them in their tactics. If the candidates of the party who stand in the reballots pledge themselves to resist attacks upon popular suffrage and to oppose an increase of the taxation affecting the masses, the Socialists may vote for or against them, or if they see fit, abstain from veting. The Socialists in Vienna will make a.